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The Americans in the Philippines: a History of the Conquest and First Years of Occupation, with an introductory Account of the Spanish Rule. By JAMES A. LEROY. With an Introduction by WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT. In two volumes. (Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1914. Pp. xi, 424; 350.)

THE ardent and gifted writer of this posthumous work was a graduate of the University of Michigan of the class of 1896. He was a newspaper writer in 1900 when the opportunity came to go to the Philippines as a private secretary with the Taft Commission. He was invalided home in 1902 and later appointed American consul at Durango, Mexico. He died at Fort Bayard in 1909. Thus the space of his actual participation in Philippine affairs was brief, but the spell of the great and fascinating task which the United States had undertaken in that archipelago held him completely to the last days of his life. His service with the commission and his keen reporter's instinct for what was news promptly gave him a remarkable grasp upon the movements of Filipino thought and ambition, but this knowledge, drawn from first-hand acquaintance with the leaders of that people, was supplemented and enriched by assiduous study of Spanish colonial history and exhaustive examination of official and personal records. This is sufficiently indicated in the work under review. No other writer on the Philippines has exhibited any such wide acquaintance with both the Spanish and English sources of information upon the history of recent decades in the Philippines. The admirable foot-notes which abound disclose many sources of information, especially Spanish and native, unknown to the ordinary writer. This book, which was to be the culmination of his work in behalf of Philippine scholarship, appears some five or six years since his busy mind last reviewed it and has been prepared for press by other hands, yet its timeliness at the present moment and its permanent value to the history of the Philippines cannot be disputed. It is by far the ablest and most just account which has so far appeared upon the American possession of the Philippines. The charge of partisanship brought by one hasty reviewer cannot be maintained. Throughout the recital of the controverted matters which this work covers, the author has held the just and even balance of a thoroughly historical mind.

The work divides into two parts. The first and the briefer is a summary of Spanish achievements. In the first forty pages the old régime is reviewed in its social and economic features: the state of culture of the Filipinos before the conquest, the work of the friar-missionaries and the controversies arising from their position, the reform efforts following the English occupation of Manila made by Anda, Basco y Vargas, and Archbishop Santa Justa y Rufina, the development of foreign commerce, and the changes brought by the admission of Filipinos to contact with the outside world. This summary recalls the introduc-

tory chapter written by the late Professor Bourne for Blair and Robertson's *Philippine Islands*. With much less historic detail, its final judgments have the advantage of being written from a first-hand acquaintance, and while less complimentary to Spanish achievement, are distinctly more convincing. The two following chapters deal with the reform effort made by Spanish Liberals from 1860 onwards, the repeated check of this liberal movement, the reactionary part played by the religious orders and the development of the spirit of revolt in the people. This is an extremely important historical episode. What Spanish power in the Philippines faced between 1860 and 1896, other colonial powers must face at some time in the future. The lessons of Spain's failure need to be written very large for the instruction of the present century. Only a monumental work devoted to this period will fully satisfy historical requirements but Mr. LeRoy's chapters furnish an excellent introduction. Some criticisms however may be made. His estimate of the Filipino population of the islands at the time of the conquest is from one to two and a half millions and is certainly an overstatement. The numbers brought under the conquerors for the first hundred years scarcely rose above a half million. Outside of these the Moros and pagan wild peoples could have represented only a few hundreds of thousands at most. In his narration of social conditions under Spain the author has been much influenced by Rizal, whose novels he had thoroughly perused. His account of this remarkable man is just but he commits what was once a common error in calling him a full-blood Tagalog. The recent investigations of Mr. Austin Craig into the lineage of Rizal show him to have been nearly half Chinese, with a strain of Spanish and Ilokano inheritance as well as Tagalog. For this period the writer used also the excellent works of Mas and Jagor, the publications of Retana, the periodical, *La Política de España en Filipinas*, and personal narratives of Spanish life in the Philippines. Diligently as these have been employed, their sum is not enough to reconstruct the life of the islands previous to 1898. Only as the younger generation of Filipino students now appearing set their hands to collecting the materials for Philippine life in the pre-American period will a comprehensive and fully sympathetic knowledge be gained of what that life was.

The major portion of the work is an account of the American occupation from the battle of Manila Bay to the second election of Mr. McKinley, a period of two and a half years. As a careful consecutive narration of a brief but most important period it fills a real need. The battle of Manila Bay and the capture of Manila have been described from the military standpoint by Admiral Chadwick in his *Spanish War*, and Mr. Worcester has recently traversed the subject of early relations between Americans and Filipinos, the dictatorial government and the responsibility for hostilities, but his writing is based almost wholly on Captain Taylor's *Philippine Insurgent Records*, while Mr. LeRoy not only employed these records but also used exhaustively the American

reports and Congressional documents, the Spanish accounts, the *Defensas* of Blanco, Primo de Rivera, Montojo, and Nozaleda, the histories of the revolution by Sastrón, Father Martinez, and other Spaniards, the Filipino revolutionary papers *La Independencia* and *Heraldo de la Revolución*, and the personal experiences recounted to him by Filipinos active in the affairs of this period. Here again time will give us, let it be hoped, much more of the Filipino side, especially descriptions of what took place in provinces and towns under Filipino rule, but for the present and until the Filipino himself becomes articulate through the production of a native group of historical writers trained to some degree of impartiality, Mr. LeRoy's work embodies nearly all the information that is available to the historian. It is this that makes it indispensable to the serious student of history and of colonial government, superior to anything that has yet appeared and far above the recent works of Blount and Worcester, not only in the range of materials employed, but in judicial tone and convincing power.

Something should be said of the orthography of Filipino names employed by Mr. LeRoy. It follows in the main the reforms which the Filipinos themselves have adopted and which date from the linguistic studies of Rizal; that is, k is used in place of hard c, as "Ilokos", "Kagayan", s in place of z, a sound which does not occur in Filipino languages, "Kapis", "Samboanga", and s instead of c in such names as "Sebu". A still more important restoration is the use of b in place of v. The sound "v" does not occur in Philippine languages but owing to the confusion of b and v in Spanish orthography a most unfortunate error was made in writing such names as Bisayas, Bigan, and Bikol, "Visayas", "Vigan", and "Vicol". American authorities repeated the blunder. Some years ago a committee on geographical names was appointed in Manila, but unfortunately this committee was so little instructed in its task and so disposed to adhere to errors that had the sanction of a few years of use, that it failed to provide a proper system of orthography, or even to correct such inexcusable mistakes as the introduction of the letter v into the place-names of languages which do not contain this consonant at all. The "ow" sound in such names as Mindanao and Bolinao which is generally spelt now by Filipino writers "aw" is represented by Mr. LeRoy by the diphthong "au". In this he has the support of the nomenclature adopted in China and other parts of the East, and yet, if it is inadvisable to employ "aw" for the practical reason that it would never be pronounced by English readers in any way except to rhyme with "saw", it would seem best to retain the Spanish "ao", which has the advantage of long use and is capable of being correctly pronounced, in spite of the obstinate disposition of English-speaking peoples to invert this diphthong into "oa" as has happened in such words as "proa" and "cocoa". In a few cases Mr. LeRoy failed to carry out consistently the system of orthography which he obviously preferred. "Guagua", for instance, should have been written "Wawa", and "Igorrots" requires but a single r.

The book everywhere reveals painstaking revision for the press, but a few proof errors may be noted: "Tuguegagau" for Tugegarau (p. 9), Nerzagaray for Norzagaray (p. 125). Archbishop Pedro Payo's name is several times misspelt, "Paya". A useful bibliographical list and an index complete the second volume. There are a couple of maps which are not quite satisfactory. For the student unfamiliar with the ground, special detailed maps are indispensable in order to understand the several campaigns which are narrated. These are not supplied.

DAVID P. BARROWS.

MINOR NOTICES

Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the Year 1912. (Washington, 1914, pp. 734.) The policy of the American Historical Association in freely permitting publication, elsewhere than in its annual reports, of papers which have been read at its public sessions, occasionally bears fruit in a volume which, in respect to the part of its contents devoted to historical articles, is of much less interest than was the meeting from which it sprang. The Boston-Cambridge meeting of 1912 was a very interesting one, but, apart from the formal record of proceedings, it is represented here by but six articles, some of which are below the usual average of interest, and by seven smaller pieces, read in one or other of the various conferences, and quite brief though of distinct value. Of the latter the most useful make suggestions respecting the study of commercial history in various lines, and of slavery, and of Pennsylvania history in the middle portion of the nineteenth century. The six major papers mentioned are that of Professor Henry L. Cannon on "Royal Finances of the Reign of Henry III.", rather in advocacy of American publication of English Pipe Rolls than contributory to the substance of history; that of Mr. Henry O. Taylor on the "Antecedents of the Quattrocento", a comprehensive and large-minded survey; that of Mr. Henry P. Biggar on "The New Columbus", dealing with the results of modern research and recent discoveries, especially with Mr. Vignaud's findings; that of Dr. Clarence W. Bowen on "The Charter of Connecticut"; that of Professor Frank M. Anderson on "The Enforcement of the Alien and Sedition Laws", a thorough and informing piece of research; and Professor Carl Becker's very clever paper on "The Reviewing of Historical Books". The proceedings of the conference on military history are given at full length from a stenographic report. Those of the ninth annual conference of historical societies are accompanied by two papers, one by Mr. Charles K. Bolton of the Boston Athenaeum on "Genealogy and History", and one by Mr. Worthington C. Ford on "The Massachusetts Historical Society". The report of the Public Archives Commission is accompanied by a report of the proceedings of the fourth annual conference of